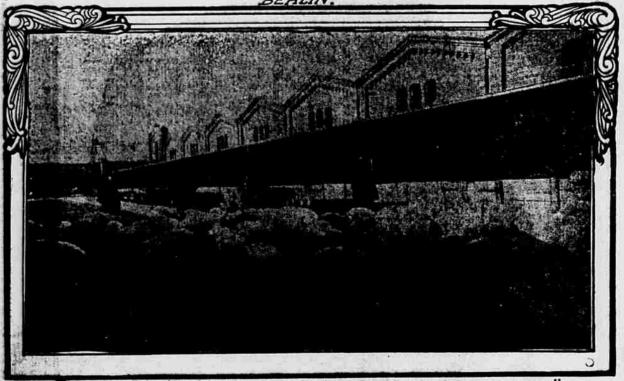
## In the Great German Markets for Our Foods.

BY F. G. CARPENTER.

Queer Features of Inspection-Germans as Sausage Eaters-A Visit to a Big Cattle Yard.

How the Agrarians Are Fighting the American Hog-Rich Land Holders Ruined by Our Meat and Flour-The Kaiser and His Army and Navy Use Provisions Packed in the United States-





changing. A generation ago the majority of the people were farmers. To-day two-thirds of them are engaged in professional pugsuits, manufactures and trade, and there is a steady exodus from the farms to the cities. The farm hands get low wages and their hours are long. The factory hands work less and are paid more.

The army has also cut down the farm majority and the low wages.

employes. According to law every German must be a soldier at about the time he reaches manhood. The chief headquarters of the soldiers are in and about the cities, and the farmers' boys thus get a taste of military life. They refuse to go back to the farms at the close of their service, and the result is that the agricultural workers grow fewer and fewer. To-day the great part of the farm hands are women, and

THE AGRARIANS.

Ton have seen mention of the Agrarians in the newspapers. They are the chief enemies of American foodstuffs. They fight the introduction of our pork and would like to put a big tax on American breadstuffs. Before I came here I supposed these men were hard-fisted farmers like our grangers, and that their party was a party of the poor against rich, of the farmer against the monopolist. It is not. The Agrarians are the nobles of Germany. They are the landholding classes, and many of their relatives are in office and many in the army.

The German Empire is divided up into The German Empire is divided up into large estates, many of which have been in certain families for ages. There are also smaller estates, but many men have in the past lived off the income of their farms. The most of them are extravagant and have large families dependent upon them. Their large families dependent upon them. Their sons in the civil and military employ are poorly paid and have to be helped, and the result is, if there is not a profit from the estates, the whole family goes hungry, met-

estates, the whole family goes hungry, mat-haphorically speaking.

Again the soil of Germany is poor. It cannot compete with our rich lands of the West, and the landholders are running be-hind. They have mortgaged their estates in some Burts of Germany to 70 per cent of their value and they have an interest debt to meet every quarter. Their only hope is in raising the price of food stuffs. This means keeping our grains out of the markets, which, so far, they have not been

BACKED BY THE KAISER.

The Agrarians are to some extent backed by the Kaiser. He is an estate owner himself. He belongs to their class and he reserve he can rely upon them. His chief officials in both army and navy are from the Agrarians and he would please them if he could. At the same time he is broadmidded and far-seeing. He knows more about the country perhaps than any man in it and with all his idiosyncrastes he is packed with common sense. He knows that Germany must have cheap food if low wares are to prevail in the factories and wages are to prevail in the factories and the Germans thereby be able to compete with the rest of the world in commerce and

The Kalser recently said he would not sanction "bread usury." He does much to hold the Agrarians back, and at the same

the Reichstag. A leading German paper, in commenting upon it, said: "What the order really means is that if any disease is found in any meat sold in Germany it must come from the outside, for we want the world to believe we have no disease, animal or human, and that trichinae can only come from American

meats."

Nevertheless, the Germans are now eating about 3,000,000 pounds of our meat a month, and they would take millions more if the Agrarians would let it in. The Chamber of Commerce of Hamburg recently criticised the meat-inspection law, saying that American corned beef had been used for years by the Imperial Navy and the general public, and that there is no reason for objecting to it. It stated that a prise of 2,000 marks was offered two years ago for a case of trichinae caused by American meat, and that this had not yet been claimed. It spoke well of our lard and said that all suspicions against it were based upon prejudics of gross ignorance.

There are 200 butcher shops in Paris which sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell onthing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell nothing else. I saw it sold side by sell enthing else. I saw it sold side by sell enthing else. I saw it sold side by sell enthing else. I saw it sold side by sell enthing else. I saw it sold side by sell enthing else. I saw it sold side by sell enthing else. I saw it sold side by sell enthing else. I saw it sold side by sell enthing else. I saw it sold side by sell enthing else. I saw it sold side by sell enthing else. I saw it sold side by sell enthing else. I saw it sold side by sell enthing else. I saw it sold

GERMANS AS SAUSAGE EATERS. I had a talk with the German agent of our biggest packing-house trust in one of the cities of the Rhine as to the importation

the cities of the Rhine as to the importation of American meats, Said he:

"The people here want American foodstuffs, but the Agrarians crowd them out. Their talk about a tariff has raised the prices of meat, and also their success in excluding the American sausage.

"We Germans are musage enters. We want our meat chewed. There is no waste in sausage, and cheap sausage means much to the puor. Before American sausages were excluded you could buy a good article for 15% cents a pound, and other kinds of meat are proportionately high, we used to have a great trade in American livers, but the Agrarian inspectors are keeping them out, and they exclude all American fresh meats by delaying the examination fresh meats by delaying the examination of the meat until it spoils. The result is we dare not ship it. There is a great deal of fuss now about the use of boracic acid as a preservative, and, all together, everything is done to keep our meats out of the mar-

AT THE BERLIN CATTLE YARDS.

Nearly all the cities of Germany own their own markets. They have their own cattle yards and their own slaughterhouses, the animals being killed under the eyes of inspectors. I went out the other days of inspectors. I went out the other days of inspectors are the markets of Parlin.

tions of the laws upon provisions to products, and withhold from them the findings of trichinae or other deleterious substances in domestic meats, and also the condition of human and animal diseases in their respective districts. Such orders are secret ones, but that which I have quoted more than 25,000 horses and a number of donkeys are annually killed, and Berlin eats horse meat by the thousands of pounds horse are inspected both horse meat by the thousands of pounds every day. Such horse are inspected both before and after killing, and every piece of meat must be stamped as healthful by the inspection.

inspectors.

Have you ever seen a piece of horse fiesh?

It is redder than beef and looks for all the world like venison and tastes not unlike it. There are 200 butcher shops in Paris which

Upon the wails hung horses' sides half cut up, and on hooks from the ceiling hung horses' hame, smoked and dried. On one wail were long strings of little sausages black as ink, speckled with bits of white fat. Each string weighed a pound, and the bare-armed butcher behind the counter told me that it was made of ground horse flesh, and sold for 12 cents a pound. He said a good loir roest cost 3 cents and the best steak 10 and 12 cents. He showed me a pile of Hamburger horse steak at a lower price, and also some yellow horse fat. price, and also some yellow horse fat, which he says the pocrest classes use as cooking butter. He says that horse fat is as good as goose grease to cure a cold, and that horse oil is excellent for rheumatism.

HOW HORSE TASTES. HOW HORSE TASTES.

This man's family was at dinner when I called, and upon my asking if he ate horse meat himself he took me into his diningroom, where his wife and children were devouring plates of soup made from horse bones. The children looked healthy, and he told me that their holies were largely he told me that their bodies were largely

he told me that their bodies were largely made of horse flesh.

He asked me to sample a bit of the meat, and I did so. It tasted like tough deer, with a slight gamey flavor. I don't like it, but that may be owing to prejudice, or it may be that the bite I took was from an old street care they complete than ordinary. their own markets. They have their own cattle yards and their own slaughter-houses, the animals being killed under the eyes of inspectors. I went out the other day to see the cattle markets of Berlin. They are situated on the edge of the city and are easily reached by the Ringbahn. They cover many acres and have cost about \$4,000,000.

During my visit the yards were filled with cattle, sheep and hogs. There were about \$6,000 sheep in one set of stalls, and I was told that 20,000 sheep are brought in every a mail fee to one of these men, so that a mail fee to one of these men, so that a mail fee to one of these men, so that a mail fee to one of these men, so that a mail fee to one of these men, so that a mail fee to one of these men, so that a mail fee to one of these men, so that a mail fee to one of these men, so that a mail fee to one of these men, so that a mail fee to one of these men, so that a mail fee to one of these men, so that the cattle was a small fee.

THE SHAH OF

Extracts Showing the Quaint Way in Which His Opinions and Impressions Were Set Down

and impressions are set down in a most qualit mainer and provide the greatest amusement in reading.

The Shah was mightly impressed by the

greatness and incorruptibility of the Lon-don police, and wrote concerning them

by the touch of gold.
"The officers carry themselves with great dignity, but there have been occasions on which they have shown commendable lacrity, and have even been known to be present when the public peace has been threatened by certain unseemly and riotous citi-

The Shah has a very poor opinion of the English cilmate, if one may judge from

In order to clear themselves from the con-stant fogs and rains that fall upon them. So much do the people of Britain love water that they sometimes wash twice daily. Even the members of the royal family and the great nobles find pleasure in this somewhat childish occupation "

lish women's charms and accomplishments

are in London. An English woman is ras-sionately ford of all anima's, and is often devoted to her husband and children." The Shah was mightly impressed at the

"Many private individuals." "are almost es rich as the King himse'f. It speaks very highly for King Diward's Ind-heartedness to ear that he never reents this great wealth existing among any way for this apparent presumption

was nerhaps \$500. He had sligged on the smooth streets a few days before, and had so injured himself that he would be lame

for life.

The horse looked at me through his soft, besutiful eyes as he came in, and it almost sickened me to think of his death. It was affecting to watch him as the butchers dragged him on his three legs across the yard, and it seemed a sacrilege when they olipped his mane and forelock with a pair of sheep shears preparatory to his killing, and more like murder than anything else when the deadly blow was struck.

As the horse neared the door he seemed to realize his approaching end. He smelled the blood upon the floor. His sensitive nos-

As the horse heared the door he seemed to realize his approaching end. He smelled the blood upon the floor. His sensitive nostrils quivered and he hung back. With a brutal blow from his club the butcher drove him on, and he finally stood there, with his legs quivering and trembling all over. Now an apron of leather a foot square was hung over his eyes, leaving his forehead bare. Then one of the butchers pulled down his handsome head and another raised the sledge, the hammer of which was as big around as your wrist, and struck the blinded atteed full in the forehead. There was a crash, and the beast dropped to the floor. The blood poured from his nostrils, his eyes shone with pain for a second, and then became glazed. He was dead. At the same time a second butcher drove a knife into his heart, and the life blood came forth in great streams, being caught in pans and saved. A little later the horse was turned over on its back and dressed for the market.

As I watched the butchers I notifeed that

PERSIA'S DIARY.

Extracts from the dlary of the Shah of Persia, who has quite recently been visiting England and a few other European coun-tries, are here given to the world for the first time. His Imperial Majesty's opinions

'The English police gentlemen are men of the greatest culture and honor. Unlike those of many countries, I have been informed that the police of England and the which they have shown commendable also-that it is impossible to bribe them except by the touch of gold.

the following extract:
"It is very necessary for the people of England to wash thoroughly and frequently

This despotic monarch's opinion of Eng-

is hardly altogether flattering:
"An English lady is very fair to look upon.
Her skin is soft and clean, but her figure
is unnatural and angular. She has certainly not the pleasing vivacity of a French lady, neither has she the captivating bold-ness of an American lady, of whom many

CEY M. DEPEW FINDS VAL YOUTH IN DUMBBELLS:



Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic. New York, May 14.—Athletics for business men are now the rage. Ever since that glorious morning of Dewey's victory American muscle has been going into training. and now it's not only the fad and fashion for statesmen and men of affairs to prac-tice athletics, but they consider it neces-sary for their health to take some kind of regular exercise. Two-thirds of the men

regular exercise. Two-thirds of the menin Wall street practice with weights or
clubs for strengthening their muscles.

The membership of the New York Athletic
Club has increased to more than 4,400, and
even men who have not practiced athletics
for twenty years are renewing the sports
of their youth and beginning systematic
courses of exercise.

for twenty years are renewing the sports of their youth and beginning systematic courses of exercise.

WHAT MR. DEPEW SAYS.

"When I was at Yale," said Mr. Depew yesterday, "I rowed and was fond of boating, but until recently I have done nothing in what is called athletics.

"A few days ago, while waiting for an elevated train, I dropped a penny into the slot of a weighing machine and stepped upon the platform. To my surprise, it recorded 200 pounds. I thought there must be some mistake, for during a peried of fifteen or twenty years my weight has varied hardly an cunce from my normal figure of 185 pounds. I consider that a proper weight for a man of my height.

"But 200 pounds was too much, and I tried other scales as a test and found I really weighed 260 pounds.

"So I cut down my diet, abandoned fattening foods, especially farinaceous dishes, of which I am rather food and summoned."

) for him mentally, spiritually, physically, socially, financially, aesthetically, and in every other way. MARRIAGE THE JOY OF LIFE.

"If a man is happily married—united to a woman suited to him, and there is mutual sympathy, confidence and love—it is heaven for both the man and the woman. Under such conditions you can do anything. You will like everybody and try to make everybody like you. You will achieve your highest ambition and noblest aspiration and win. So, you see, I am having the best time of my life. All I need is to keep down a little of the superfluous fat and I'll be all right.

ing that cannot be postponed, men come to make an afternoon of it, and hoping to be

Yes, I have a great deal of office athletics, little suspected by the public, in standing, walking and talking and adjust-ing the inclined plane toward the door. "But, greater than all, I have the ath-

letics of lecture courses and political cam-paigns, enough to keep any one in training and good form. On an average, I have seven and good form. On an average, I have seen hours a day of speaking during a political campaign. It is chiefly in the open air and on my feet.

"Most of the time I am walking across the platform, making gestures, exercising every muscle, and in the glow and excitement of the hour one performs an amount of physical exercise as viscorus as any

of physical exercise as vigorous as anyhing in calisthenics.
"And most of it is done out of doors un der the sky, with fresh air and ozone filling

the blood with sparkling life. Thus I have
kept myself in fair condition for many years
without actually going into the gymnasium
or practicing with clubs and weights."
PHOTOGRAPHED IN EXERCISE. To oblige The Republic, Mr. Depew con-sented to be photographed while going through the flesh-reducing exercises for the morning. After a turn at the dumb-bells he

varied the programme by opening half a bushel of letters, many of an important business nature, others asking for favors impossible to grant, all of which was inter-spersed with reading the newspapers, beginning with a comprehensive digestion of the Heraid. Meanwhile, the butler has served an antifat producing breakfast, con-sisting of one egg, a thin side of teast and an orange.

Even while reading the letters and newspapers, Mr. Depew was brilliant with commentaries on the events and gossip of the day-political and social news-with now and then an anecdote. Misstatements were corrected news from abroad was discussed

corrected, news from abroad was discussed between sallies of wit, until it was time for going to business at his office in the Grand Central Station.

At the close of the interview it was suggested that he be photographed at his deak under the outspread wings of a snow white albatross perched above his head. He was asked if the bird could be poised more in the background to eatch the morning light libuminating the scene.

"All right," said Mr. Depew, "place it where you please, and, by the way, there is a little story connected with this bird. You know that all my life I have been making enemies by helping people in distress. Central Station.

THE CLEANEST PRETTIEST HOGS I MAVE EVER SEEN."

The Blood poured from his next than the beast dropped to the flower of the blood came forth in the sum missake, for during a price of the sum of the sum missake, for during a price of the sum missake, for during a price of the sum of the sum missake, for during a price of the sum o



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head. And her bridal bouquet will be a huge bunch of white violets, with many ribbons arranged in loops and ends, the ends knotted to represent violets.

Even a pretty girl may look anything but pretty on her wedding day if her bridal veil is unbecomingly arranged. However, there is no need this year that it should be anything but a charming accessory to her wedding robe, as there is no set conventional rule that she must follow in this draphns. Unless there is a wedding veil in the family regarded as an heirloom the tuils veil is preferred to the heavier veil of lace. The WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

The June bride this year will set many a new fashion for other brides to copy. Bridal fashions are changing. The fashionable wedding gown of the past was in-variably made of white satin and its de-sign was severely plain. All fashionable wedding gowns then looked strikingly alike. To-day it is the individual preference that The modish young woman about to be married may consider her own individuality

n selecting her bridal robe quite as much as it she were purchasing less important summer frocks. Precise, stiff effects are out of date. It is the soft, filmy, graceful wedding gown that the June bride will

silk, the wedding dresses for June brides are being fashioned this year of such ma-terials as white silk muli, chiffon, volle terials as white silk mult, chiffon, voile and organdie, and they show shirrings, jace insets and much trimming generally.

Never have bridal robes been so gracefully soft and becoming as this year, though they vary in design, trimming and fabric to suit the fair bride, yet fashion demands that the wedding gown be pure white, and that for a church wedding, or white, and that for a church wedding, or even a large formal home wedding, the gown be made with long sleeves and a high neck. However, for less formal weddings, it is equally good taste to have the sleeves finished just below the abow with a droop-ing pur and have the bodice made with a collariess neck that shows the throat. When this is done a string of pearls is generally worn about the neck, and of course the lower part of the arm is covered by a white

glove which reaches to the elbow.

Lace insets are a favorite trimming of the new fluffy wedding gowns, and in effect they are certainly exquisitely lovely. A white slik mull gown over white chiffon and taffeta, recently designed for a New York bride, was made with a double skirt effect and trimmed with antique ince ar-ranged as a garniture and edged with nar-row white silk fringe. The upper portion of the skirt was made with a hip yoke of the lace outlined with rows of shirring, and the bodice, which had the effect of a bolero, also showed the shirring and the lace with

also showed the shirring and the lace with its border and the dainty silk fringe.
Flower-shaped lace inserts form a fairy-like trimming for a number of the new wedding gowns for June brides. There are airy, white chiffon robes made over white silk, which are scattered with full-blown lace roses, graceful sprays of lilnes, or artistic-looking lace orchids. Sometimes the lace flower has the effect of being caught to the filmy material by a bowknot of lace, which is also introduced as an inset, and, like the flower, has the fabric cut away beneath.

must be long, the square vell being preferred to the round. It may be finished merely with a deep hem of edged with a narrow applique of some very fine lace, like rose point or duchesse.

In arranging the vell at the head the extreme flat effect should be avoided. The tuile may be platted or shirred over a little wired frame. A cabuchon of orange blossoms, white violets, or lilies of the valley may hold the platts in place at the sides; or, they may be fastened with sides;

The fact that the majority of June brides

The fact that the majority of June brides will go to the altar in gowns of fi.my inaterials does not mean that the white satin wedding gown is no more; for in no sense is this the case. The stiff, heavy white satin gown is no longer worn, but the wedding robe of soft liberty satin is regarded as ex-

tremely good style.

The fashionable bride's trousseau this year is a thing to marvel at. Even a mere man, without seeing the blis, would realize

The Kalser recently said he would not sanction "tread usury." He does much to held the Agrarians back, and at the same held the Agrarians and the same held the Agrarians back, and at the same held the Agrarians and the same held the Agrarians and the same held the same held

tie wired frame. A cabuchon of orange blossoms, white violets, or lilies of the vailey may hold the plaits in place at the sides; or, they may be fastened with small pearit buckles. It is a matter of individual preference whether flowers are arranged with the tulie toward the front or not. Orange blossoms look extremely pretty caught under the foamy folds of tulie in the direct front. They are effective arranged in sprays of in the form of one or two small wreaths.

For the young woman who cannot afford to lay her wedding gown aside after the ceremony, but who wishes to make use of it as an evening gown, an excellent idea is to have the very long train, which all wedding gowns should have, made so that it can be easily detached and not ruin the tout ensemble of the costume. If the train is either of satin or lace it may be fastened to fail from the shoulders, and in this way be entirely separate from the rest of the gown and very easily removed when desired.

The fact that the majority of June brides will so to the altar in gowns of finny man. And these she will wear with many of her costumes. Her lingerie will be run with forget-me-not blue ribbons and her dainty handkerchiefs will show just a suggestion of blue, either in the embroidered mono-gram, the printed design, or the border. She will contrive to have this one color

particularly associated with her.

In planning a June wedding, the hats wern by the maid of honor and the brides-

## OF J. KENDRICK BANGS.

As Financiers, They Surprise Their Father on a Simple Domestic Proposition.

John Kendrick Bange's reputation as a humorist is firmly fixed; but such small re-nown as a financier which he possesses in overshadowed by the talent displayed by his two younger sons, aged, respectively, about 10 and 11 years. Mr. Bangs allows the young men 25 cents a week as spending money, which amount seemed to be ample as car fares and club dues, are paid by their

doting father. save much out of their allowance, and, wishing to create a spirit of thrift in their young bosoms, made a proposition to give them each Monday an amount equal to money the previous week, in addition to the

The boys put their heads together, with a result somewhat startling to their father, for they came to him last Monday each exhibiting 25 cents—the entire previous week's spending money, which they had heroical-

spending ly saved. Mr. Bangs handed to each of them 50 cents, and then casually asked:
"What are you going to do with that 75
cents apiece, boys?"